CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE NORTH AUGUSTA-WEST COUNTY 115kV TRANSMISSION PROJECT, AIKEN AND EDGEFIELD COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chicora Research Contribution 565

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE NORTH AUGUSTA-WEST COUNTY 115kV TRANSMISSION PROJECT, AIKEN AND EDGEFIELD COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report provides the results of a cultural resources investigation of a 14 mile transmission line situated in the north portion of Aiken County and southeastern portion of Edgefield County. The study was conducted by Matt Evans, Regan Jordan, Abi Rowe, and Corey Saunders, under the supervision of Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation for Mr. Tommy Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative. The work is intended to assist this client comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The corridor is to be used by Central Electric Power Cooperative for the construction of the North Augusta-West County 115kV transmission line. The proposed corridor will start at an existing transmission line and run north and west to another existing transmission line.

The proposed route will require the clearing of the corridor, followed by construction of the proposed transmission line. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project corridor. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 500 feet around the proposed transmission line was assumed.

Aiken County, divided into east and west sections, has received a comprehensive architectural and historical survey in 1988 and 1986. Edgefield County has not received a comprehensive survey although a variety of brief studies have been conducted. In spite of the previous work, no architectural sites have been identified within, or adjacent to, the APE.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology failed to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project's APE.

The archaeological study of the transmission line incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the proposed corridor, which had been cut and staked at the time of this investigation. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 740 shovel tests were excavated in the survey corridor.

Although two isolated finds were identified, no archaeological sites were identified in corridor. One archaeological site (38ED825), a domestic structure in ruinous condition, was found outside the corridor. No archaeological remains associated with the structure were found on the corridor and consequently this site was not further assessed.

A survey of public roads within 500 feet of the survey area was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old that also retained their integrity. No additional structures were found, although one cemetery, consisting of two graves, was identified. It has been recorded as 202-3525.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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Introduction

This investigation was directed by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Tommy L. Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative. The work was conducted to assist Central Electric Power Cooperative to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

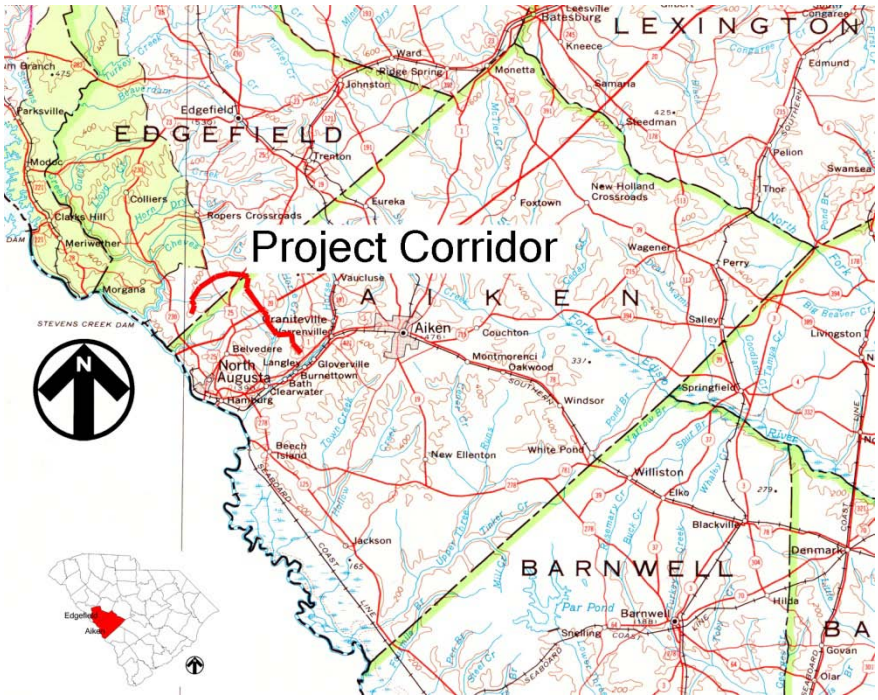

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Aiken and Edgefield counties (base map is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

The project site consists of a 14-mile corridor to be used for the North Augusta-West County 115kV Transmission Line in the northern portion of Aiken County and southeastern portion of Edgefield County (Figure 1). Beginning at an existing powerline in the Graniteville vicinity of Aiken County the line runs northwest, crossing I-20 and entering Edgefield County where it crosses US 25 and turns west and southwest, crossing Sweetwater, Currytown, and Murrah roads, terminating at another existing powerline and substation (Figure 2).

The corridor exhibits extremely variable topography, crossing ridge tops, ridge side slopes, and low creek areas. Elevations range from just under 200 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to nearly 600 feet AMSL. Areas of old cultivation are occasionally terraced, planted pines are common, and the area is heavily wooded.

The proposed corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used as a transmission line. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing and construction, including erection of poles, will damage the ground surface and any archaeological resources that may be present in the survey area. Construction and maintenance of the transmission line may also have an impact on historic resources in the project area.

The project will not directly affect any historic structures (since none are located on the survey corridor), but the completed facility may detract from the visual integrity of historic properties, creating what some consider discordant surroundings. As a result, this

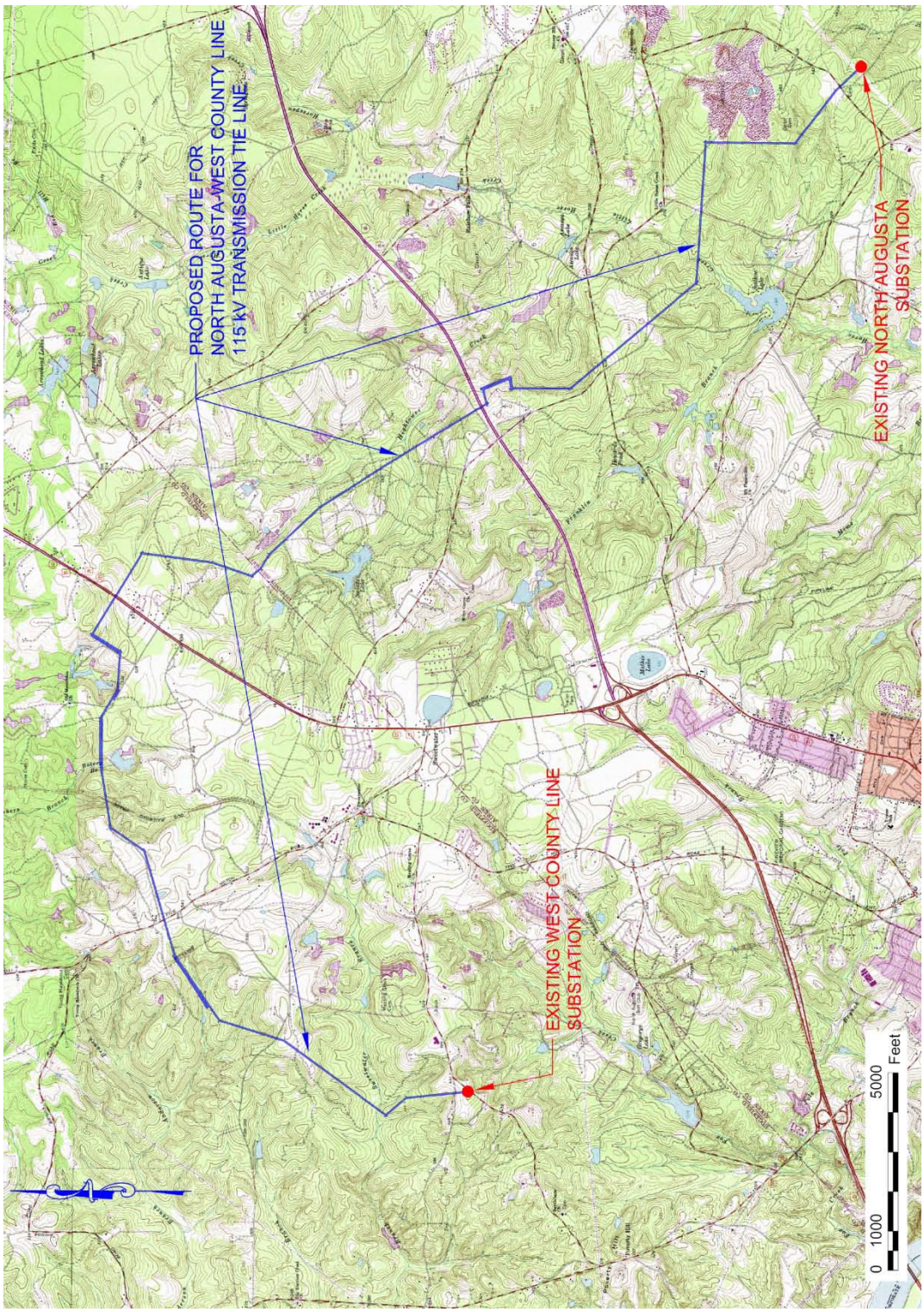

Figure 2. Portion of the 1:24,000 USGS Ropers Crossroads and North Augusta topographic maps showing the project corridor.

architectural survey uses an area of potential effect (APE) 500 feet around the proposed corridor. This distance was selected since the proposed corridor will use only single poles or H-frame wood poles, the corridor is primarily 75 feet in width, tree cover in most areas is heavy, there are numerous transmission lines already present, and much of the corridor has already lost its rural character.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Aiken and Edgefield counties.

We were requested by Mr. Tommy L. Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative to conduct the cultural resource study in June 2015, with the field investigations conducted by Matt Evans, Regan Jordan, Abi Rowe, and Corey Saunders, under the daily supervision of Dr. Michael Trinkley from July 6 through 14, 2015. The architectural survey and evaluations were conducted by Dr. Trinkley at this same time.

These investigations incorporated a review of ArchSite and the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, no previously recorded archaeological sites were identified in or close to the APE. While a comprehensive architectural survey has only been conducted for Aiken County (Preservation Consultants 1986), no architectural sites have been identified within the APE in either county.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files and at the South Caroliniana Library.

The archaeological survey identified no archaeological sites within the corridor, although two isolated finds of modern (mid- to late-twentieth century glass and ceramics) were identified. One archaeological site, 38ED825, was identified outside the corridor but is included in this review because of its very close proximity to the survey line. Since it is found outside the corridor it was not further assessed. Nevertheless, we recommend that Central Electric Power Cooperative ensure that it is avoided by construction crews.

The architectural survey of the APE, designed to identify any structures over 50 years in age that retain their integrity and that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places revealed no such structures. We did identify one cemetery, 202-3525. This cemetery is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places for its bioanthropological information. While situated outside the corridor, the cemetery should be carefully avoided by construction crews.

Report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on July 27-28, 2015. The only photographic materials associated with this project are digital and will be retained by Chicora Foundation. All other field notes and the resulting collections will be curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Environmental Background

Physiography and Geology

The survey corridor is situated in the Piedmont and Sandhills regions. Approximately 85% of the area is located within the Sandhills, primarily in Aiken County, while the remainder is situated in Edgefield County and the Piedmont.

Aiken and Edgefield counties are located midway between the mountains and the coast. On the west the counties are separated from Georgia by the Savannah River. To the north Edgefield County is bounded by Greenwood, McCormick, and Saluda counties. To the south Aiken is bordered by Barnwell and Orangeburg counties. To the east of Edgefield is McCormick County, while to the east of Aiken lays Lexington County with the border established by Chinquapin Creek and the North Edisto River. Aiken County is situated about 60 miles southwest of Columbia and 125 miles northwest of Charleston.

The Carolina Sandhills extend somewhat intermittently across the midlands of South Carolina, just below the fall line, in an irregular belt 5 to 30 miles wide. The fall line itself was sculpted by the strong erosion of rivers and streams passing from the hard crystalline bedrocks of the Piedmont into the loose, unconsolidated sands of the Coastal Plain. It is along this fall line where the rapidly descending rivers form shoals.

Most of the rocks of the Piedmont are gneiss and schist, with some marble and quartzite (Hasselton 1974). Some less intensively metamorphosed rocks, such as slate, occur along the eastern part of the province from southern Virginia into Georgia. This area, called the Slate Belt, is characterized by slightly lower ground with wider river valleys. Consequently, the Slate Belt has been favored for reservoir sites (Johnson 1970), as well as prehistoric occupation (see Coe 1964).

The topography varies dramatically as one moves from the Southern Coastal Plain in the southeastern portion of Aiken County, which is nearly level to gently sloping, into the Carolina Sandhills, which are characterized by more moderately steep topography. Moving into the Piedmont portion of Edgefield County most of the land is gently to strongly sloping. In both counties the area close to the Savannah River is penetrated by a variety of drainageways which exhibit steep

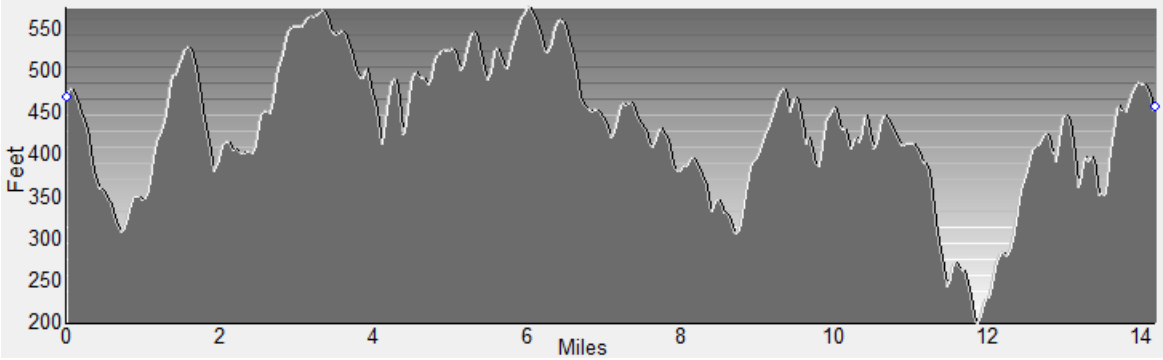

Figure 3. Topography along the survey corridor.

slopes.

Elevations in Aiken County range from about 100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the Savannah River to about 635 feet AMSL in the northern portions (Rogers 1985:2). In Edgefield County elevations range from about 147 feet along the Savannah River to upwards of 678 toward Saluda County (Herren 1981:1).

All of the project in Aiken County is characterized as Sandhill, while the last few miles in central Edgefield is more Piedmont in slopes and soils. Throughout, however, the project corridor exhibits many steep slopes as it traverses a variety of small drainages (Figure 3). Elevations along the corridor range from 198 to 574 feet AMSL. There are very few broad, flat areas suitable for occupation and none of the drainages exhibit floodplains suitable for Native American occupation.

Regardless, these questions of geology have little impact on the use of the Sandhills by either prehistoric or historic people. More important to our understanding of past lifeways are the soils, climate, and flora of the Sandhills.

Soils

From a soils perspective the Sandhills tend to be characterized by excessively drained sands found on 2 to 15% slopes and ridges. Well drained to moderately well drained medium to fine textured soils with slightly compacted subsoils are found at the base of these slopes, although still on gently sloping topography. Excessively drained soils with loamy, compact subsoils are typically found on positions where the slopes break to meet the streams. Overall, inherent fertility and organic content of the soils are low. Leaching of plant nutrients is rapid and the soils are strongly acid. These features tend to give the Sand Hills a rather bleak and monotonous landscape.

In contrast, many of the Piedmont soils, such as Cecil-Pacolet-Appling Association, are formed in residuum of granite, gneiss, and schist. Other soils such as Eustic, Faceville, and Troup are clayey soils formed in marine sediment.

Twenty-five different soils are crossed by the proposed corridor (Table 1). Lakeland sands account for nearly half of these soils (47.5%). Those areas of Lakeland sands under 6% in slope have an A horizon about 0.7 foot in depth consisting of dark gray to grayish brown (10YR4/1 to 10YR5/2) sand overlying a C horizon of yellow (10YR7/6) sand.

Table 1.
Soils Identified in the Project Corridor

Soil	%
Appling sandy loan, 6-10% slopes	4.9
Bibb loam sand	0.6
Cecil sandy loam, 6-10% slopes	0.4
Cecil sandy loam, 10-15% slopes	1.9
Cecil-Pacolet complex, 15-25% slopes	5.5
Enoree silt loam, 0-2% slopes	0.6
Eustis loam sand, 0-2% slopes	2.2
Faceville sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	3.3
Faceville sandy loam, 6-10% slopes	0.4
Fuquay sand, 2-6% slopes	0.6
Lakeland sand, 0-6% slopes	14.1
Lakeland sand, 6-10% slopes	7.1
Lakeland sand, 6-15% slopes	16.5
Lakeland sand, 10-25% slopes	9.8
Lakeland and Troup soils, 15-25% slopes	3.1
Ochlockonee sandy loam	1.0
Orangeburg loam sand, 2-6% slopes	0.9
Toccoa sandy loam	0.5
Troup sand, 0-6% slopes	5.0
Troup sand, 6-10% slopes	3.2
Udorthents-Arents complex, loamy and sandy	0.2
Vaucluse-Ailey complex, 6-15% slopes	6.2
Vaucluse-Ailey complex, 15-25% slopes	3.1
Wagram sand, 0-6% slopes	5.1
Wagram sand, 6-10% slopes	3.9

The next most common soils, the Vaucluse-Ailey complex, account for only 9.3% of the soils on the corridor. The Vaucluse soils have an A horizon generally no deeper than 0.2 foot and are brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand. Below is an E horizon of brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) loamy sand to about 0.9 foot. The Bt1 horizon is a

Figure 4. Vegetation in the corridor. Upper view is of mixed pine-mixed hardwood. Lower view is primarily hardwood in lower elevations.

yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam to a depth of over 2 feet. Ailey soils are very similar except their E horizons are deeper, extending to nearly 2 feet.

Over two-fifths of the soils in this transmission line exhibit slopes in excess of 10% and nearly 10% of the soils have slopes of 25%.

Aiken County is just outside the area studied by Trimble (1974), although adjacent Edgefield County was found to have lost over a foot of soil to erosion and the study area is part of the Cotton Plantation Area, recognized for its high Antebellum erosive land use with Postbellum continuation. This area, because of the nature of the soils, the type of agricultural products grown, and the form of tenancy common, suffered the greatest erosion in the South. Lowry (1934) found that the level sandy soils of the region suffered little or no erosion. Based on this information it seems likely that erosion in the study area is largely dependent on the slopes of the soils.

Climate

Moving to the climate, this portion of South Carolina is affected by the unusual convergence of three different weather systems. Those from the west tend to stall in the Appalachian Mountains, moist warm air masses from the Gulf of Mexico move into the area, and coastal systems come in off the Atlantic Ocean. The result, however, is far from unpleasant. In fact, Aiken has been known for nearly 150 years as a health resort, because of its weather. The average winter temperature of 48° F and the average summer temperature of 79° F confirm the generally mild climate. There are 48 inches of annual precipitation, with over falling in the growing season (Rogers 1985:1). In spite of this, Brooks and Crass suggest an element of uncertainty in the rainfall, with the amount occurring during the prime growing season of such crops as cotton or corn having been marginal. They suggest that this depressed "productivity relative to labor input" and encouraged "a broad spectrum subsistence base" (Brooks and Crass 1991:10).

Floristics

Perhaps the most noticeable feature about the Sandhills, however, is its characteristically xerophytic vegetation. Found where there is an extremely permeable layer of sandy soil that is leached of nutrients, this pattern is maintained by fire. Curiously, the vegetational pattern can quickly change, however, depending on such factors as the presence of clay subsoil and the depth of the water table. Barry remarks, for example:

> the complete transition from a xeric turkey oak barren to a hydric bay or pocosin can occur within a remarkably short distance, often with very little ecotone (Barry 1980:100).

While Turkey Oak Barrens and Scrub Oak Barrens occur in the vicinity of the project area, the more dominant vegetation is the Xeric Pine-Mixed Hardwood, evidencing a slightly more mesic condition. However, it should be cautioned that the area has undergone extensive alterations through time, so that the vegetation present today bears likely bears little resemblance to the natural vegetation of the region.

It seems likely that this region historically would have been characterized by loblolly pines, perhaps red cedar, and post oak. Hickories would have included primarily the pignut hickory. Understory plants, then as now, would include dogwood, sassafras, blackgum, and persimmon.

Prehistoric and Historic Synthesis

Prehistoric Overview

Overviews for South Carolina's prehistory, while of differing lengths and complexity, are available in virtually every compliance report prepared. There are, in addition, some "classic" sources well worth attention, such as Joffre Coe's Formative Cultures (Coe 1964), as well as some new general overviews (such as Sassaman et al. 1990 and Goodyear and Hanson 1989). Also extremely helpful, perhaps even essential, are a handful of recent local synthetic statements, such as that offered by Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for the Middle and Late Archaic and by Anderson et al. (1992) for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic. Only a few of the many sources are included in this study, but they should be adequate to give the reader a "feel" for the area and help establish a context for the various sites identified in the study areas. For those desiring a more general synthesis, perhaps the most readable and well balanced is that offered by Judith Bense (1994), Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I. Figure 5 offers a generalized view of South Carolina's cultural periods.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965). Oliver (1981, 1985) has proposed to extend the Paleoindian dating in the North Carolina Piedmont to perhaps as early as 14,000 B.P., incorporating the Hardaway Side-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched types, usually accepted as Early Archaic, as representatives of the terminal phase. This view, verbally suggested by Coe for a number of years, has considerable technological appeal.[1] Oliver suggests continuity from the Hardaway Blade through the Hardaway-Dalton to the Hardaway Side-Notched, eventually to the Palmer Side-Notched (Oliver 1985:199-200). While convincingly argued, this approach is not universally accepted.

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is somewhat dated, but has been summarized by Charles and Michie (1992). They reveal a widespread distribution across the state (see also Anderson 1992b: Figure 5.1) with at least several concentrations relating to intensity of collector activity. What is clear is that points are found fairly far removed from the origin of the raw material. Charles and Michie suggest that this may "imply a geographically extensive settlement system" (Charles and Michie 1992:247).

Although data are sparse, one of the more attractive theories that explains the widespread

[1] While never discussed by Coe at length, he did observe that many of the Hardaway points, especially from the lowest contexts, had facial fluting or thinning which, "in cases where the side-notches or basal portions were missing, . . . could be mistaken for fluted points of the Paleo-Indian period" (Coe 1964:64). While not an especially strong statement, it does reveal the formation of the concept. Further insight is offered by Ward's (1983:63) all too brief comments on the more recent investigations at the Hardaway site (see also Daniel 1992).

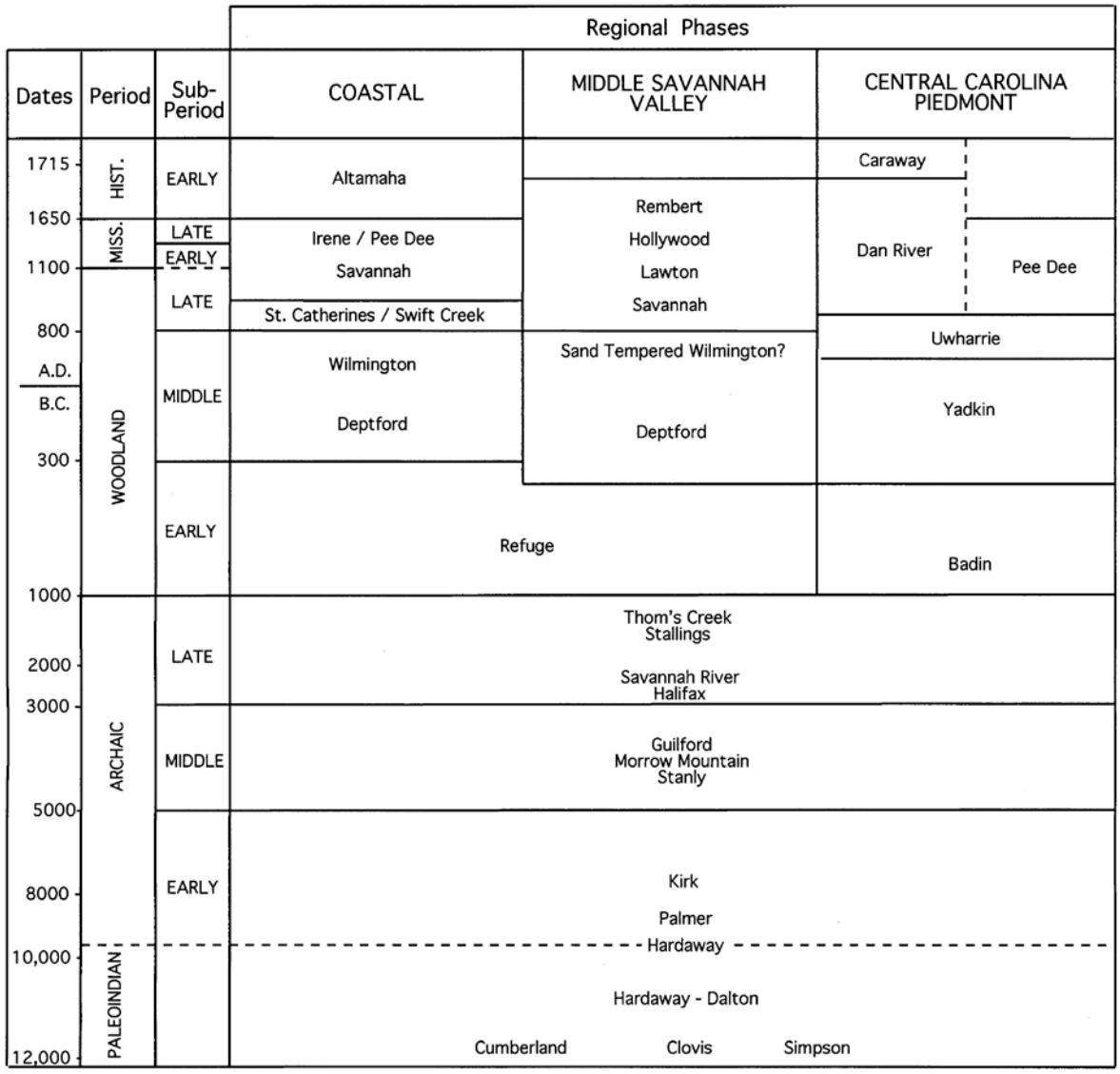

Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequences for South Carolina.

distribution of Paleoindian sites is the model tracking the replacement of a high technology forager (or HTF) adaptation by a "progressively more generalized band/microband foraging adaptation" accompanied by increasingly distinct regional traditions (perhaps reflecting movement either along or perhaps even between river drainages) (Anderson 1992b:46).

Distinctive projectile points include lanceolates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams (1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often

not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[2], does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Many researchers have reported data suggestive of a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As previously discussed, Palmer points may be included with either the Paleoindian or Archaic period, depending on theoretical perspective. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites that can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produce only a few artifacts – these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials that has suggested too many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly, and Halifax projectile points.

[2] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether pottery, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods" (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period. The importance of the issue in the nearby Sand Hills, unfortunately, is not well known.

Much of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

Among the most common of all Middle Woodland artifacts is the Morrow Mountain Stemmed projectile point that was originally divided into two varieties by Coe (1964:37,43) based primarily on the size of the blade and the stem. Morrow Mountain I points had relatively small triangular blades with short, pointed stems. Morrow Mountain II points had longer, narrower blades with long, tapered stems. Coe suggested a temporal sequence from Morrow Mountain I to Morrow Mountain II. While this has been rejected by some archaeologists, who suggest that the differences are entirely related to the life-stage of the point, the debate is far from settled and Coe has considerable support for his scenario.

The Morrow Mountain point is also important in our discussions since it represents a departure from the Carolina Stemmed Tradition. Coe has suggested that the groups responsible for the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain (and the later Guilford points) were intrusive ("without any background" in Coe's words) into the North Carolina Piedmont, from the west, and were contemporaneous with the groups producing Stanly points (Coe 1964:122-123; see also Phelps 1983:23). Phelps, building on Coe, refers to the Morrow Mountain and Guilford as the "Western Intrusive horizon." Sassaman (1995) has recently proposed a scenario for the Morrow Mountain groups that would support this west-to-east time-transgressive process. Abbott and his colleagues, perhaps unaware of Sassaman's data, dismiss the concept, commenting that the shear distribution and number of these points "makes this position wholly untenable" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

The controversy surrounding Morrow Mountain also includes its posited date range. Coe (1964:123) did not expect the Morrow Mountain to predate 6500 B.P., yet more recent research in Tennessee reveals a date range of about 7500 to 6500 B.P. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:24) observe that the South Carolina dates have never matched the antiquity of their more western counterparts and suggest continuation to perhaps as late as 5500 B.P. In fact they suggest that even later dates are possible since it can often be difficult to separate Morrow Mountain and Guilford points.

A recently defined point is the MALA. The term is an acronym standing for Middle Archaic and Late Archaic, the strata in which these points were first encountered at the Pen Point site (38BR383) in Barnwell County, South Carolina (Sassaman 1985). These stemmed and notched lanceolate points were originally found in a context suggesting a single-episode event with variation not based on temporal variation. The original discussion was explicitly worded to avoid application of a typology, although as Sassaman and Anderson (1994:27) note, the "type" has spread into more common usage. There are possible connections with both the Halifax points of North Carolina and the Benton points of the middle Tennessee River valley, while the "heartland" for the MALA appears confined to the lower middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The available information has resulted in a variety of competing settlement models. Some argue for increased sedentism and a reduction of mobility (see Goodyear et al. 1979:111). Ward

argues that the most appropriate model is one that includes relatively stable and sedentary hunters and gatherers "primarily adapted to the varied and rich resource base offered by the major alluvial valleys" (Ward 1983:69). While he recognizes the presence of "inter-riverine" sites, he discounts explanations that focus on seasonal rounds, suggesting "alternative explanations . . . [including] a wide range of adaptive responses." Most importantly, he notes that:

> the seasonal transhumance model and the sedentary model are opposite ends of a continuum, and in all likelihood variations on these two themes probably existed in different regions at different times throughout the Archaic period (Ward 1983:69).

Others suggest increased mobility during the Archaic (see Cable 1982). Sassaman (1983) has suggested that the Morrow Mountain phase people had a great deal of residential mobility, based on the variety of environmental zones they are found in and the lack of site diversity. The high level of mobility, coupled with the rapid replacement of these points, may help explain the seemingly large numbers of sites with Middle Archaic assemblages. Curiously, the later Guilford phase sites are not as widely distributed, perhaps suggesting that only certain micro-environments were used (cf. Ward [1983:68-69] who would likely reject the notion that substantially different environmental zones are, in fact, represented).

Recently Abbott et al. argue for a combination of these models, noting that the almost certain increase in population levels probably resulted in a contraction of local territories. With small territories there would have been significantly greater pressure to successfully exploit the limited resources by more frequent movement of camps. They discount the idea that these territories could have been exploited from a single base camp without horticultural technology. Abbott and his colleagues conclude, "increased residential mobility under such conditions may in fact represent a common stage in the development of sedentism" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

From excavations at a Sand Hills site in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, Gunn and his colleague (Gunn and Wilson 1993) offer an alternative model for Middle Archaic settlement. He accepts that the uplands were desiccated from global warming, but rather than limiting occupation, this environmental change made the area more attractive for residential base camps. Gunn and Wilson suggest that the open, or fringe, habitat of the upland margins would have been attractive to a wide variety of plant and animal species.

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups with, the bulk of our data for this period coming from the Uwharrie region in North Carolina.

One of the more debated issues of the Late Archaic is the typology of the Savannah River Stemmed and its various diminutive forms. Oliver, refining Coe's (1964) original Savannah River Stemmed type and a small variant from Gaston (South 1959:153-157), developed a complete sequence of stemmed points that decrease uniformly in size through time (Oliver 1981, 1985). Specifically, he sees the progression from Savannah River Stemmed to Small Savannah River Stemmed to Gypsy Stemmed to Swannanoa from about 5000 B.P. to about 1,500 B.P. He also notes that the latter two forms are associated with Woodland pottery.

This reconstruction is still debated with a number of archaeologists expressing concern with what they see as typological overlap and ambiguity. They point to a dearth of radiocarbon dates and good excavation contexts at the same time they express concern with the application of this typology outside the North Carolina Piedmont (see, for a synopsis, Sassaman and Anderson 1990:158-162, 1994:35).

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in the uplands of South or North Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine that reduced the oak-hickory nut masts that previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Sand Hills of South Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

Woodland Period

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. Sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included is Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery that is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

There remains, in South Carolina, considerable ambiguity regarding the pottery series found in the Sand Hills and their association with coastal plain and piedmont types.

In the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[3] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little is known about the makers of the Badin wares and relatively few of these sherds are reported from South Carolina sites.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. In the Piedmont and even into the Sand Hills, the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31AN19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least 1650 B.P.

[3] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland that seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there are "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin in South Carolina has been best explored by research at 38SU83 in Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986) and at 38FL249 in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993)

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

Historic Overview

The survey tract (presently in Aiken and Edgefield counties) is in what is historically known as the Edgefield District. Although exploration of the Savannah River Valley began as early as the sixteenth century (DePratter 1989), substantial settlement of the area did not begin until after the Yamassee Indian War (1715-1718). By the mid-eighteenth century, cattle ranchers and subsistence farmers cleared land and established small farms and plantations (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:69-71), and by the eve of the American Revolution, cattle ranching was well established in the area (Brooks 1981).

In 1826 Mills remarks that the Edgefield district was gradually settled, much like neighboring districts (Mills 1972:519 [1826]). Edgefield was settled by mostly Irish, Scotch, and Dutch moving in from Virginia and North Carolina (Mills 1972:520 [1826]). Mills, mentioned that,

> There is nothing that distinguishes the settlement of Edgefield from that of other districts in the upper and middle country. They were all gradually settled as the tide of emigration rolled from the north and east (Mills 1972:519-520 [1826]).

While Tory forces were quite active in Edgefield District during the American Revolution, only two skirmishes took place in Aiken County. These were in conjunction with the American capture of Augusta from the British, and occurred at Beech Island and Galphin's Fort (Brooks 1984).

By 1800 the Edgefield District population consisted of 13,063 whites, 5,006 slaves, and 61 free blacks, for a total of 18,130. By 1820 the population had increased to 25,119, including 12,864 whites and 19,198 African American slaves, and 57 free blacks (Mills 1972:527, 664 [1826]). By 1850, the population had increased substantially. There were 16,252 whites, 22,725 slaves, and 285 free blacks, totaling 39,262. In the years preceding the Civil War, the population growth in the state slowed considerably, as planters and farmers left the exhausted soils of South Carolina and moved to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:92-92).

Mills' *Atlas* (Figure 6) shows the project area, situated just above the fall line and primarily west of Little Horse Creek. The few settlements cluster at major crossroads and are generally absent from more interior areas.

The area saw some activity during the Civil War. General H.J. Kilpatrick of the Union Army fought General Joseph Wheeler's troops at Blackville, Williston, and Aiken during his threat to Augusta (Wallace 1951:548).

It was not unit the end of the Civil War that Aiken came under attack. With the fall of Savannah, General O.H. Hill was placed in charge of the Confederate forces in Augusta, where it was thought that Sherman's troops would surely head in order to destroy the vast stores of cotton. By late January 1865 Union forces were rapidly

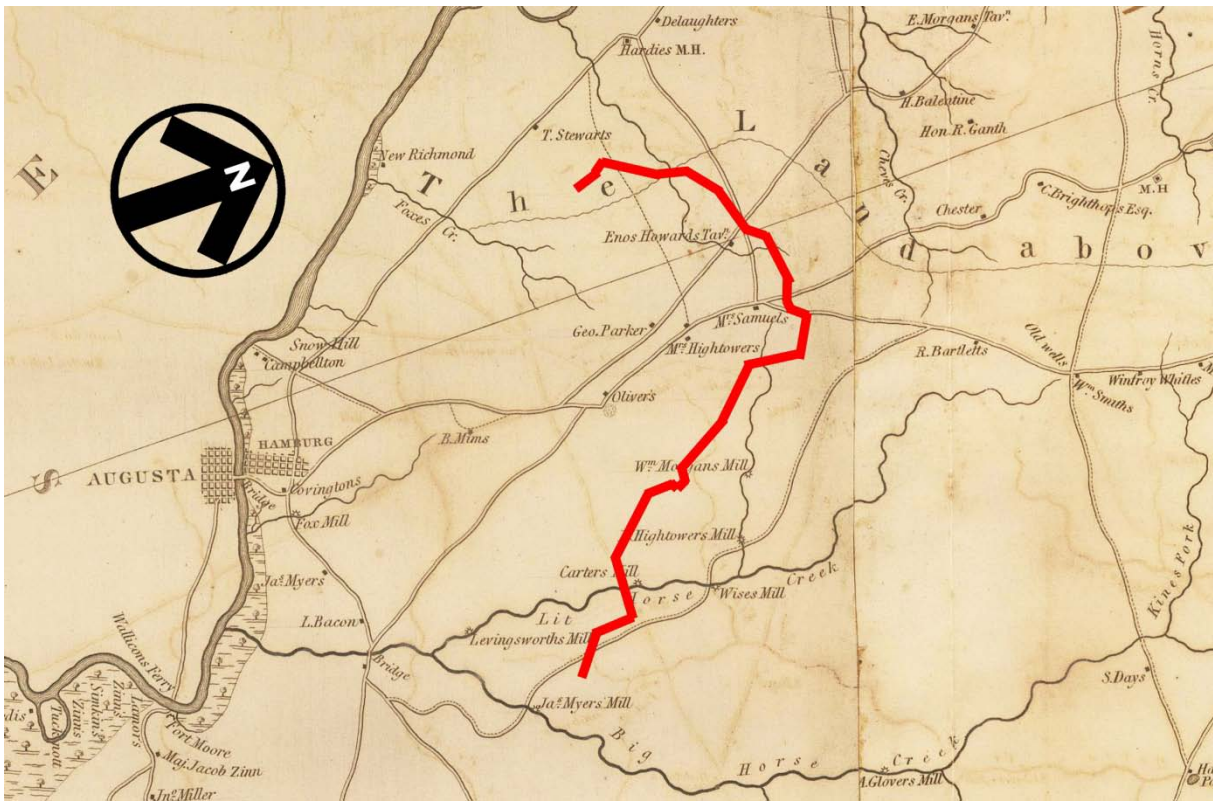

Figure 6. Mills' *Atlas* of 1826 showing the project area in Edgefield District.

advancing through South Carolina, having taken Pocotaligo on January 14th and breaking the Charleston-Savannah railway for the first time during the war. The Confederate forces established a defensive line near Three Runs in Aiken County, near where the Savannah River Plant site is today. The Union forces reached Allendale by the 31st and succeeded in taking Blackville, breaking the Charleston-Hamburg Railroad connection.

Union troops, including the 14th and the 20th Corps as well as Major General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry, began following the railway line to the west, leading directly to Aiken. By February 10 Kilpatrick's cavalry reached Johnson's Turnout (at what is today Montmorenci), while the Confederate forces hastily established a line about two miles east of Aiken. Practicing total war, the countryside was pillaged and the railway was destroyed. Kilpatrick remarked in a message to Sherman that "this is splendid country; plenty of forage and supplies" (quoted in Boylston n.d.:8). Efforts to advance through Aiken were foiled by Confederate troops under the command of General Joseph Wheeler. While Aiken was saved, as was the Graniteville cotton mill, and the stores of cotton in Augusta were lost.

Exhausted by war and stunned by the upheaval of their economic and social system the residents of Edgefield District, as well as the rest of the state, were in a state of confusion and hardship. Immediately after the Civil War cotton prices peaked, causing many Southerners to plant cotton again, in the hope of recouping losses from the War. The single largest problem across the South, however, was labor. While some freedmen stayed on to work, others, apparently many others, left.

The hiring of freedmen began immediately after the war, with variable results.

The Freedmen's Bureau attempted to establish a system of wage labor, but the effort was largely tempered by the enactment of the Black Codes by the South Carolina Legislature in September 1865. These Codes allowed nominal freedom, while establishing a new kind of slavery, severely restricting the rights and freedoms of the black majority (see Orser 1988:50). Added to the Codes were oppressive contracts that reinforced the power of the plantation owner and degraded the freedom of the Blacks. The freedmen found power, however, in their ability to break their contracts and move to a new plantation, beginning a new contract. With the high price of cotton and the scarcity of labor, this mechanism caused tremendous agitation to the plantation owners.

Gradually owners turned away from wage labor contracts to two kinds of tenancy -- sharecropping and renting. While very different, both succeeded in making land ownership very difficult, if not impossible, for the vast majority of Blacks. Sharecropping required the tenant to pay his landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required that he pay a fixed rent in either crops or money. In sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the fertilizer, the landlord supplied everything else -- land, house, tools, work animals, animal feed, wood for fuel, and the other half of the needed fertilizer. In return the landlord received half of the crop at harvest. This system became known as "working on halves," and the tenants as "half hands," or "half tenants."

In share-renting, the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer costs. The tenant supplied the labor, animals, animal feed, tools, seed, and the remainder of the fertilizer. At harvest the crop was divided in proportion to the amount of fertilizer that each party supplied. A number of variations on this occurred, one of the most common being "third and fourth," where the landlord received one-fourth of the cotton crop and one-third of all other crops. In cash-renting the landlord provided the land and housing, with the renter providing everything else and paying a fixed per-acre rent in cash.

Aiken was created in 1871 when parts of Edgefield, Lexington, Barnwell, and Orangeburg counties were joined.

In the 1880s Aiken County had three mills (Graniteville, Vaucluse, and Langley). Cotton was being produced in large amounts and it was estimated that the average cost of producing merchantable cotton was about eight cents a pound and 40 dollars to bale 500 pounds. It appears that a large portion of the manufacturing in the county was milling grain or producing lumber and turpentine. Of the 31 other manufacturing establishments there were 12 grist mills, 12 lumber mills, six turpentine establishments, and one paper mill (Anonymous 1884). There was, in addition, one granite quarry, associated with Graniteville Manufacturing Company.

Cotton continued to be the major crop in the area. In 1900 Aiken reported 63,127 acres devoted to cotton (representing nearly a third of the county's improved farm acreage) with a yield of 28,223 bales, placing it 11th in the state. The only crop with more acreage was corn, planted on 75,966 acres. Corn production was reported to be 703,080 bushels. Only Orangeburg, Sumter, and Barnwell produced more corn than Aiken.

Portions of the 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Aiken and Edgefield Counties* are reproduced as Figure 7. Structures, primarily farm and tenant units are found adjacent to most of the roads. The survey corridor avoids many of the structures since it cuts across country, intersecting or paralleling few roads.

Previous Investigations

Examination of ArchSite identified no previously recorded archaeological sites in the 500 foot wide APE.

Aiken County has had a comprehensive architectural survey by Preservation Consultants in 1986 (Preservation Consultants 1986). In spite of this, no architectural sites were identified in Aiken County. Edgefield County has not been as

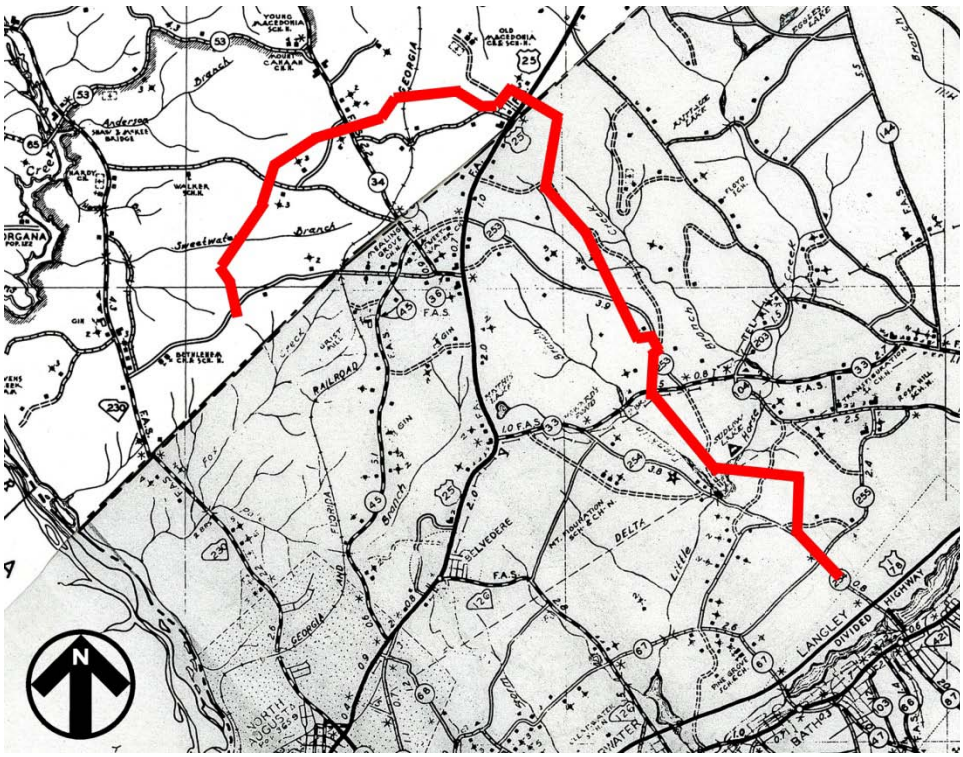

Figure 7. Portions of the 1939 General Highway and Transportation maps for Aiken and Edgefield counties showing the survey corridor.

thoroughly explored, although there are several small surveys by the Upper Savannah Regional Planning and Development Council (1972), as well as the staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. Nevertheless, no architectural sites were identified within or even adjacent to the survey corridor.

Methodology

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along the centerline of the corridor, which was staked at the time of the survey. Since the corridor is only 75 feet in width, a single transect was deemed satisfactory.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially along the corridor (corresponding to the station number). Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. For small or very recent sites these tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. For larger sites or sites where we felt there was a potential for National Register eligibility, shovel tests would incorporate the entire site within the project corridor. Again, shovel tests would be placed at 25 to 50 foot intervals. We are precluded from examining areas outside the corridor by the easements obtain by Central Carolina Power Cooperative.

The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigator.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no modifications. A total of 740 shovel tests were excavated along the centerline of the corridor. Only where the 100-foot station was in a roadway or wet area were shovel tests not excavated.

The GPS positions were taken with a WAAS enabled Garmin 76 rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. This was a vital concern for the study area.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 500 foot area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects that appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those which have retained "some measure of its historic integrity" (Vivian 2001:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs were taken. The Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History would assign permanent control numbers at the conclusion of the study.

The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- identification of important research questions among all of those that might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative

process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials – the physical items used on and in the property – are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts that might be collected would be conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. Any such materials will be catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites will be filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes from the project have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete. Photographic materials are either digital and are not archival – they are being retained by Chicora Foundation.

Should materials be recovered requiring analysis that work will follow professionally accepted standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of prehistoric materials are defined by such authors as Coe (1964), Yohe (1996), Blanton et al. (1986), and Oliver et al. (1986). Historic materials, generally late nineteenth or early twentieth century, are generally classified using such authors as Jones and Sullivan (1980) for glass and Adams (1980), Bartovics (1978), and Price (1979) for ceramics.

Survey Results

The archaeological survey of the transmission corridor identified two isolated finds on the corridor. Neither meet the definition of a site and both are considered not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. One site was found about 150 feet east of the corridor centerline. This site is briefly discussed, but is not assessed for the National Register since it was not located on the corridor.

The architectural survey of the APE, designed to identify any structures over 50 years in age that retain their integrity and that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places revealed no such structures. One cemetery was identified outside, but adjacent to the corridor. It is briefly assessed as eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Archaeological Sites

Isolated Finds

Two isolated finds were identified during this examination.

Isolated Find 1 was recovered from the test at Station 685+00 and consisted of two clear fragments in dark gray sand with 0.9 foot of the surface. The test was carried to 1.5 feet and no additional materials were recovered. Additional tests were excavated in a cruciform at 50 foot intervals and no additional remains were recovered. No remains were encountered on the surface.

Isolated Find 2, a modern undecorated ironstone ceramic was encountered in the shovel test at station 442+00. This test was taken to 2.0 feet, but no other materials were recovered. Four additional tests were excavated in a cruciform pattern at 50 foot intervals. Neither they nor the surface produced any additional remains.

38ED825

38ED825 was identified on the property of Mr. Tim Campbell about 150 feet east of the transmission centerline. The UTM coordinates are 411472E 3720386N (NAD27 datum) and a dirt access road runs immediately to the east.

The site consists of a standing chimney, a number of stone and brick piers, and a large quantity of remnant tin roofing. Immediately to the northeast are the remains of second structure consisting of a chimney with a stone base and a substantial brick chimney fall. Also associated with this second structure are at least two stone piers and a remnant hew sill. To the southeast of the structure is a depression, function uncertain.

The site covers an area of about 100 feet in diameter, based exclusively on surface remains. The soils in the area, which level, are Troup sands. Toward the transmission line corridor the topography drops.

Mr. Campbell reports that these were structures associated with his grandparents and parents and were built about 1870 and lived in until about 1930 when a structure was built in a new location and these were abandoned.

No shovel tests were conducted since the site is outside the Central Electric Power Cooperative corridor. Routine shovel tests in the corridor produced no artifacts.

Outside the corridor and not subject to testing, the eligibility of this site is not assessed. However, we should point out that the site exhibits a high degree of integrity and is associated with documented oral history. It seems

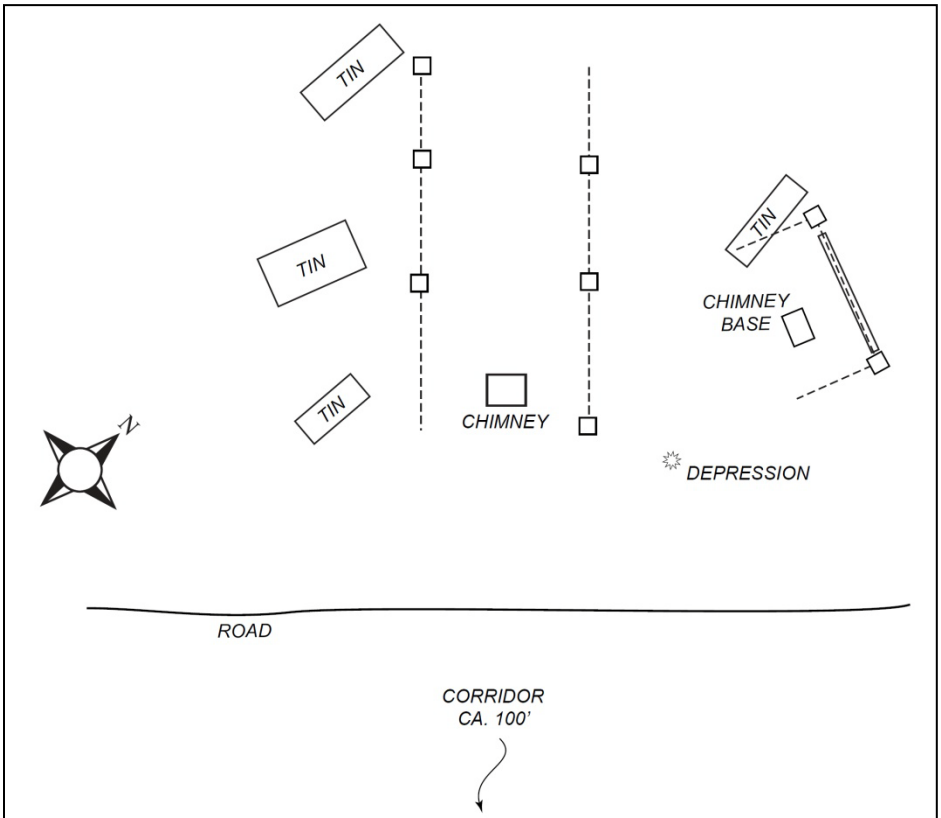

Figure 8. Sketch plan of 38ED825 (not to scale).

reasonable that with additional research significant research questions could be developed regarding turn of the century land owners and farmers such as were developed by Joseph et al. (1991) for the Finch Farm in Spartanburg or by Cabak and Inkrot (1997) for similar properties on the Aiken Plateau to the south.

As a result, we recommend that Central Electric Power Cooperative mark this location on their plans and ensure that the site is not disturbed.

Architectural Findings

No structures considered eligible for the National Register were identified within the APE or even immediately adjacent. The rural landscape is quickly being lost to various developments, as well as an increasing number of modular or mobile homes.

Our examination did, however, identify one cemetery within the APE and about 200 feet from the proposed transmission line corridor. This cemetery has been given the number 202-3525. It is situated at UTM 420640E 3711240N (NAD27 datum) on the south side of S-255 about 2,700 feet northeast of Sudlow Lake Road.

There are only two stones. One is a modern granite lawn marker from the National Cemetery Administration that reads, "CHARLIE BURTON / PVT CO I 24 SC INF / CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY / MAY 8 1840 MAY 18 1895." The other stone is a commercial marble tab in socket that reads, "ELMINIE BURTON. / *Born* / AUG. 3. 1832. / *Died* / OCT. 23. 1913. / AGED 81 YEARS./ *Gone, but not forgotten*.

While we could confirm the regimental information, Charlie or Charles Burton is otherwise not clearly identified in the census records. The closest match is a Charles Burton, son of Benjamin and Mahala Buton in Edgefield District in 1850 who would have been 19 at the time of his enlistment. He is perhaps found again in the 1860 census, although parents and age are somewhat different. By this time they are reported in the Graniteville area.

While the two graves are consistent with small family cemeteries, it is unlikely that the cemetery is eligible for design features. The cemetery may, however, be eligible for its bioanthropological information potential since

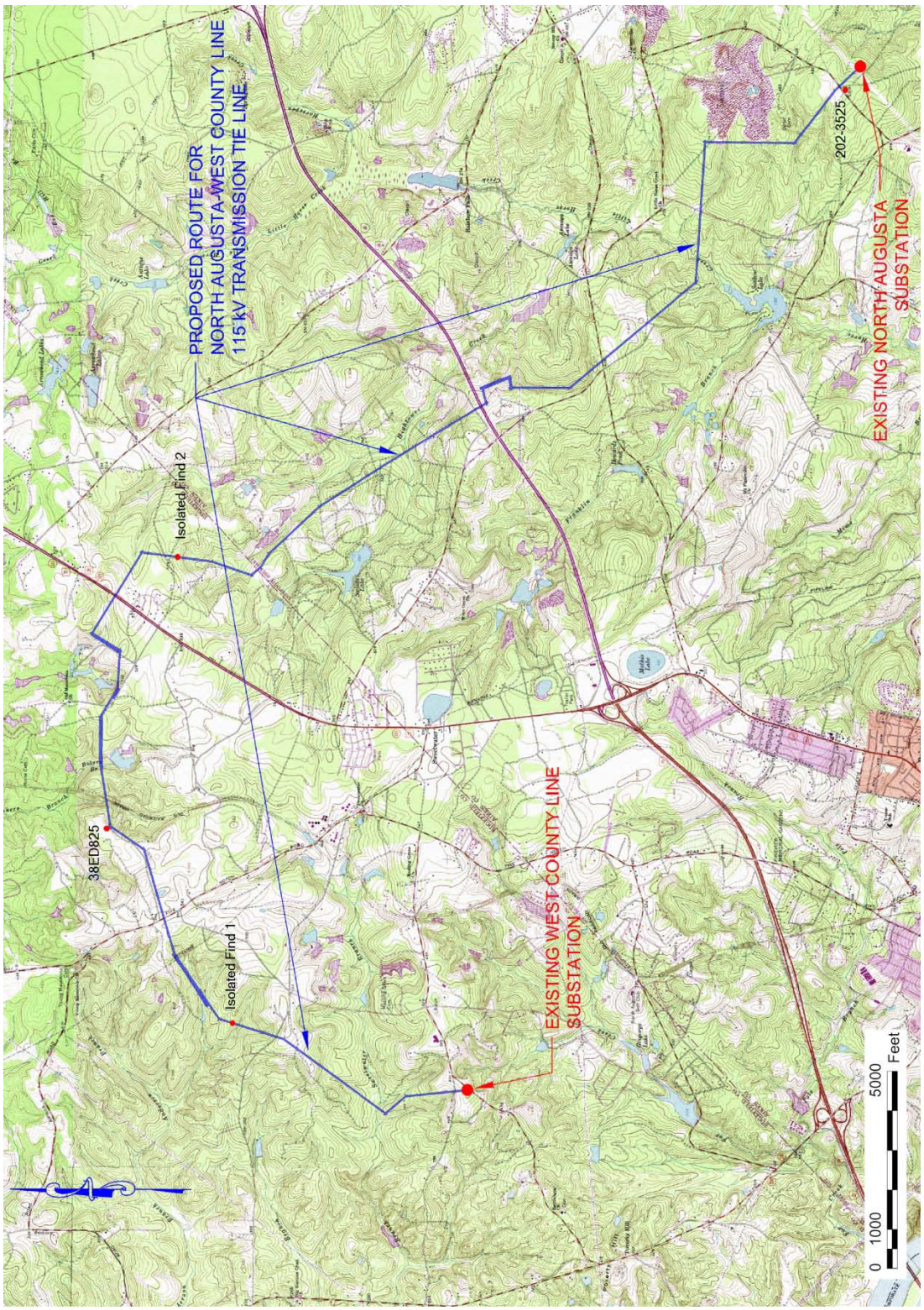

Figure 9. Isolated finds, identified archaeological site 38ED825, and cemetery 202-3525.

Figure 10. Cambell House, 38ED825. Upper photo, looking ENE, shows the standing chimney. Lower photo, looking NW shows the site area including the standing chimney (left) and collapsed chimney (right).

Figure 10. Burton Family Cemetery, 202-3525. Upper photo, looking NE from the water tower site, is an overview. Lower photo, looking north, shows the two monuments in the cemetery.

sandy soils are likely to provide good preservation of both coffin remains and skeletal material (see, for example, Trinkley and Hacker 2015). So little bioanthropological data are available for South Carolina populations, these burials could make significant contributions to the study of diet and disease, as well as both metric and non-metric features. The nature of the burial itself could also provide significant information concerning late nineteenth century mortuary practices in rural communities.

We recommend that this site also be identified by Central Electric Power Cooperative on their plans to ensure that the site is not disturbed.

Conclusions

This study involved the examination of 14 miles of corridor proposed for the use of a transmission line joining two existing lines spanning Aiken and Edgefield counties. This report, conducted for Mr. Tommy Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative, provides the results of the investigation and is intended to assist the company comply with their historic preservation responsibilities.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. No properties in or near the project area have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Likewise, previous archaeological studies failed to identify any cultural resources within the 500 foot APE.

The current field studies found two isolated finds of relatively modern twentieth century material, but neither meet the threshold of a site.

Archaeological site 38ED825 was found off the corridor, but within about 150 feet of the centerline. It represents a late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic site associated with the Campbell family. No remains associated with the site were found in the powerline corridor. No shovel tests were conducted at the site since it was no far removed from the corridor. As a result, the site is not assessed for National Register eligibility. The standing remains, however, are close enough that Central Electric Power Cooperative should exercise care to prevent damage to the remains during construction.

No standing structures were identified by this survey. Many areas in the vicinity are losing their rural character and manufactured housing is becoming more common. Often these new housing units are replacing older family homes.

One cemetery with two commercial monuments was found about 200 feet off the corridor. Recorded as 202-3525, this site is not eligible for its design elements, but is recommended eligible for its bioanthropological information potential. Central Electric Power Cooperative should also ensure this cemetery is avoided during construction activities.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the area during construction. As always, the utility's contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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